BUSINESS NOTICES.

To GENTLEMEN OF TASTE.-The rapid increase in the Clothing business of Mr. James A. Clark, 643 Broadway, corner of Elsecker-st, has compelled him to enlarge his premises until his establishment is now one of the largest and best stocked in the city. His reputation as a fashlorable clothier, one possessing itsate, judgment and experience, has given him a large list of customers, who very properly think that he is superior in his calling. His assortment of Spring Goods, Cloths, Cassimerce, Vestings, and gentlemen's furnishing articles, are all selected with care, and are of unexceptionable excellence.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.-Children's

SPRING CLOTHING .- The largest and best stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing in this City can be found at BOUGHTON & KNAP'S, 33 Maiden-lane, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices at wholessle, &c. Also, a large stock of Lines Coats cheap.

33 6tTaTh&S*

SPRING CLOTHING .- Our select and ex. tensive stock of Glothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the istest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets.

m31 1m² 33 and 35 John-st. cor. of Nassau-st.

PATENT CORAZZA SHIRT .- The subscri-PATENT CORAZZA SHIRT.—If He SUSSCITE the saving made large additions to his manufactory, is now prepared to furnish the above unequalited Shirts, ready made, or make them by measurement, at abort notice. A st warranted in every instance. He would also call attention to his large stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods selected by his agent and imported expressly for his retail grade, viz: Cravats, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. comprising every stricte appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe. J. AGATE, 237 Broadway, corner Park-place.

TELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS OF ne very first quality, being manufactured under the imme-late inspection of the the subscriber, for sale at the lowest ash prices; also ladies and children's abose in every vari-able to the control of the control o

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH .- The number for to-morrow will contain "Relics of Ancient Art," found in the valley of the Great West; Astrological Predictions for April: The Lost Will—a thrilling sketch of a Physi-cian; "Scrap of Old Lines;" "Curious Physiological Facts;" News of the World; Editorials, Theatricals, &c., embracing an immense quantity of interesting reading.— Price S cents. Office, 61 Ann.st.

THE ATLAS to-morrow will be filled with original matter of the most interesting character. The new American tale of The Forest Meidem is beginning to develop its thrilling plot. The Theatrical Reminiscences of "Daddy Rice"—the expositions of the scoundrelism the Custom-House—the opening of some of the rascalities of the Common Council, and the graphic and quaint Editorials which it will contain, cannot fail to command the attention of the town. Of course everybody will secure a copy of the ATLAS before breakfast to-morrow morning—Advertisers—bo would make themselves known to fame and the world through the columns of this veteran of the Sanday Press, will hand in their favors at the office, ill Nassau at, at an early hour this evening.

SUNDAY COURIER.-To-morrow's issue will contain the particulars of the seduction and abduction of the beautiful Canadian by Lieut Jackson of Her Majesty's service; Sketch of the Fifth Ward; Harry Suramam; Willy Relly; a column of songs, extracts from new books, paragraphs upon every subject of local interest, theatrical and musical criticisms, &c. For sale every-

Thoughtful minds now perceive the Thoughtful minds now perceive the of the press to their several pursuits, proportioned is some degree to the increased population and vast application some degree to the increased population and vast application the materias affairs of business, and as the press is the only thorough means of diffusing business information amongst the people of the country, it must, of course, he reserved to. Those whose interests may be promoted by it, are again reminded of Palmer's extensive Agency, embracing the best newspapers of every section of country, from whose list advertisers can make choice selections; and as he is the accredited Agent, ofers a safe and complete opportunity of adopting a judicious system of advertising upon a large or small scale. The Agent cheerfully communicates all requisite information to enable persons to form their own conclusions, and thus avoid mistakes which might otherwise occur.

BARNUM'S .- The moral and temperance frama of Madelaine will be performed this afternoon for the last time. This is the last night of Mr. Rice's engage ment, and the performances are for the benefit of that esti-nable man and meritorious actor.

LOOKING-GLASS WAREHOUSE .- RICH-LOOKING-ULASS WAREHOUSE.—RICH-ARDS KIRSLAND, Wholesale Dealer and Manufacturer of Looking-Glasses and Importer of Looking-Glass Plates, 28 Cortland-st., N. Y., has now in store a splendid assortment of Ornamented, Plain Pier and Mantel Glasses. Also an unusual large stock of Mahogany Frame Glasses, suitable for the Western and Southern trade. Jobbers and dealers in general will do well to call and examine this stock and prices previous to purchasing elsewhere, as their facilities for manufacturing and importing their own Plates enable them to sell lower than any other house in 167 3mM WS

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUM-NICH CARPETINGS.—PETERSON & HUMreams, 202 Beautopast corner, of Whiter have his better
of the West, and Montezums, and bave now in store, their
spring style of new and elegant Carpets, from the celebrated manufactories of Crossly & Sons, and Pardos, Hoomans & Pardos, consisting of rich Volvet, Tapestry and
Brussels Carpeting, &c. &c., styles entirely new. Having
paid particular attention in the selection of our goods, we
are prepared to display the most complete the largest and
decidedly the best stock ever offered in the country. Also,
a large stock of English O'l Cloths, new designs and thoroughly sensoned, which are offered with all other choice
goods, at the lowest possible market prices.

Mills. The service of Nave

Three Thousand Yards of New

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS .-nards, have in store one of the most spiculation assortaneous in the city, of new Spring Goods, which they are selling at very low rates. Their stock includes elegant Siks, Barages, Challys, Barage de Laines, Canton Crass Shawls, Mantillas, and every thing else that ladies wear or es use in Dry Goods.

BUTTER .- Good table Butter 1s. 4d. to e. 8d.; also, new Fresh Butter; Sugars at reduced prices; New-Orleans Sugar, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per 7 lbs; best crushed Sugar, only 5s. per 7 lbs; Winter Oll. 4s. 6d. per gallon; Sperm Candles, 2s. 6d.; hest Moid Candles, 10 cents. Also, a good assortment of Groceries, and sent to all parts of the city free of expense, at A. Pank En's Temperance Stoore, 244 Broome-st. Eleven eggs for 1s.

REFINED SUGARS AND DAIRY BUTTER AT REDUCED PRICES.—Stuart's Crushed Sugar at 9c per Ib; yellow, 74 and 8c; good brown Sugar 2x 6d to 3s 6d 7 lbs; finest Oolong Tea, 50c; best Young Hyson, 6s; good black and green do at 3s and 4s; good dairy Butter from 1s 2d to 1s 6d per lb For sale wholesale and retail at J. O. Fow.ex's, 250 and 428 Greenwich, 76 Vosey, and 409 Grand sts.

ALBRO & BROTHERS, 156 Bowery, on of the public to all office.

A beautiful article of Steam Refined Sugar at Four shillings per 7 ibs

New Crop New Orleans Sugar at
Three shillings and sixpence per 7 lbs
Best quality Double Kefined Crushed Loaf Sugar at Finest Olong Black Tea at

Exrs English Breakfast Tea at

Exrs English Breakfast Tea at

Standlings per lb.
Old Government Java Coffee at

The above articles are warranted to give entire satisfaction. Please remember the numbers, 156 Bowery and 256

Brand-st.

COTTAGES AND STORES TO RENT-On Fhird-av., between Eightieth and Eighty-first sta. Croton water, and stores on the corner. Apply to GALES CRAFT, Eighty-first-st., near Third-av., or to ALEX. MCOTTEE 22 Fulton-st.

Printing Ink, of every description, stands of the stands o

WHO WOULD BE WITHOUT ROOME'S LI quip Give.—It is a fact that this Glue is the strongest adhesive compound known to the world; is much chaper than common Glue; is perfectly water proof, requires no preparation, is always ready for use, and will unite anything, (broken or new.) so matter what may be its substance. Frice at retail 25 cts per bottle. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the Depot, \$305 Broadway, near Walker at.

THE LIONS OF NEW-YORK. - The Greatest Lion of New-York at this season is Lyon, of 420 Broadway. Like the Ant lion, he is fatal to the "industrial insact" called the ant, and also death upon bedbugs, roaches, crickets, musketos, files, ficas, and every other minor abomination that jumps, runs or crawls. His Magnedte Powders, when they come out in troops from their hiding places to devour, lay them on their beam ends instanter; while his Magnetic Pills offer a similar inducement, and insure a similar inducement, and insure a similar fate to rate and mice. There's not a grain of human poison in either. buman poison in either.

LYON'S DEPOT is at 420 Broadway.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Sillhous attacks, Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gost, Giddiness, babtical Cortiveness, Lous of Appe-tite and Indirection. Dapot, 146 William at. For sale, by the principal city drangusts and chemists.

PAINFUL CORNS! BUNIONS!! AND BAD

ESPENSCHEID'S SPRING STYLE.-This ESPENSCHEID'S SPRING STYLE.—I'RIS
SCHEID, a creatived the seal of public approval. Espensecher, of 167 Nassaust, corner of Ana, is still ahead of competition. His hats (only \$3.50 each) have proved the meas acceptable of any introduced this Spring. Their acknowledged superiority over the four dollar hats of Broadway and other locations, is no longer a matter of doubt; and his customers, whose names are legion, express the most unqualified satisfaction. Try Espenscheid's hats orce, and no other covering for the head seems comfortable or looks fashionable.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HATS. - BIRD. corner Pine and Nasaan ats.—The new style is presented to the public as a model of elegance, and of superior quality of fabric and finish. Particular attention is given to the wlabes of those who consult their own tasts in the selection of a Hat.

BIRD, cor. Pine and Nasaau sta.

187 2mToThFr&Sat

GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- SPRING FASHION for 1251.—Splendid \$3 Hats. A full assortment now on hand at Banya's, 16 Canal-st. corner of Wooster. Recent improvements in the manufacture of his Three Dollar Hats will place them in close competition with the most coatly. These are decidedly the cheapest Hats to be found. An inspection will satisfy the most incredulous.

SPRING STYLES OF STRAW HATS FOR CHILDREN.—The subscriber has just received several cases of Boys' and Infants' Straw Hats. His stock of these scrices embraces every sayle and warlety. Ladies are respectfully favited to call and examine this rich and warled stock of Suw mer Hats for Children. WM. BANTA.

84 2t* 106 Canal-st. cor. of Wooster-st.

A FASHIONABLE LADY .- On looking in A FASHIONABLE LABY.—Un looking in a beautiful polished hat exclaimed with surprise, on seeing the name of RAFFERTY & LEASK: "Dear Mr. B.—, do you always purchase your hats loiChatham at !" Mr. B. Interned her ladyship that he could purchase a much better, finer and more elegant hat of RAFFERTY & LEASK than he could purchase of the Broadway hatters. The lady, on further examination of the bat, declared her husband should hereafter patronize RAFFERTY & LEASK instead of the Broadway hatters.

Knox's Spring Hats.—A gentleman called on Knox, the celebrated hat manufacturer, of 128 Fultons it a few days since, and begged him to exchange a hat that he had bought of a Breadway hatter but an hour or two previous, for one of his make, stating that the objectionable hat was so beavy that it gave him the headache. Knox, to oblige the man, supplied him with one of his hardsomest of the spring style, for the Broadway hat and a dollar. He is very good-natured and accommodating, but he has come to the conclusion not to make any further trade of a similar character. The curious in odd-looking affairs can examine Knox's purchase by calling on him.

GRACEFUL HATS FOR CHILDREN .- The Paris fashions for Children's Hats, this season, are surpassingly beautiful; and as Spring weather has now set in,
when the Small Folks require to don their lighter headdress, Genin, in order to be prepared for the demand, has
just received the very latest styles, in every variety of rich
material, and these, as well as his matchiess home-manufactured fabrics, will be sold, according to custom, at very
moderate prices GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite "St.
Paula."

A COMPARISON SUGGESTED. - There are A COMPARISON SUGGESTED.—I nero are very decided specimens of the steeple crown and the sugar loaf hat about town, which gentlemen of good taste carefully eschew. It is bad taste to run the peculiarities of feshion into burleaque. Genin has endeavored to avoid this in his Spring fashion for 1851. The crown though slightly conical, is not at all comical, nor does extravagence run over at the brim. Compare with the illustrations of the prevailing mode, which are of a more decided or giaring character, and judge between elegance and caricature.

214 Broadway, opposite St. Panl's.

THE TARIFF TAKEN OFF .- LOCKHART, at the Broadway Hat Store, 374 Broadway, has fairly knocked under in the price of his superior Spring style of Hats. He is selling a beautiful hat for three dollars, also supplies the trade at wholesale

Model Hars .- The Hats of W. P. David, (successor to Amidon,) 301 Broadway, near Duane street, possess every attractive quality to recommend them to gentlemen of taste and discernment. Call and examine them, and judge for yourself.

MEALIO'S FASHIONS FOR 1851 .- MEA-Lio, of 416 Broadway, next door to the corner of Canal-st. triumphanily points to his great sales as an evidence that his new style of Hats is worthy of universal attention and adoption. Caps, French Umbrellas, &c. in every variety.

THE UNION TRIUMPHANT!-The friends and patrons of the Hat Finishers' Union, are desired to be present at the sales of this establishment to-day, to examine the beautiful article of unequaled. manufacture, which they kave to offer, and which for perfection in all its parts cannot be surpassed. The favor and patronage bestowed upon this establishment is indeed wonderful, and an evidence of true discernment.

HAT FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Park-row.

Go and see how cheap you can buy

From the Morning Star, April 4, 1851. From the Morning Star, April 4, 1851.

We invite attention to the list of references presented by the proprietor of the celebrated Oxygenated Bitters, in our advertising columns. It comprises the names of many of the leading statemen, savans, and scholars of the country. We do not recollect ever to have seen more weighty endorsements of any discovery in medical science. They cannot fail to have influence with the public, and we are assured that the medicine to which they refer, is not surpassed as a remedy for Dyspepsia, in all its varied forms, by any preparation now before the world.

For sale by Messrs. A B & D. SANOS, 100 Fulton-st, and A L. SCOVILL & CO, 316 Broadway.

CONSUMPTION IS CURABLE.-H. K. Root, the celebrated Consumption and Blood Doctor and nventor of the Lung Barometer, Office 512 Broadway, New-York. He invites the attention of the sick and afflicted, laboring

He invites the attention of the sick and afficied, involving under any of the various characters or forms of disease, such as Coughs, Ulcerated or Tuberculous Lungs. Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Side or Back, Bleeding Lungs, Chronic Catarrh, Night Swests, Nervous Complaints, Paiphation, Ossification, or Propay of the Heart, and Character and Ch Blood, Pain in the Chest, Shoulders, Side of Back, Bleeding Lungs, Chronic Catarrh, Night Sweats, Norvous Compisints, Paiphaiton, Osafication, or Oropey of the Heart, Dyspepsia, Liver Compisints, Chronic Diarrhes, Incidental Weaknesses peculiar to Females, Cancers, Tumors, Servafulous Affections, Deafeess, Insatity, Fits, Paraysis, Spinal Deformities, Gravel, Costiveness, and all cataneous eruptions and poisonous innoculation and humors of the Blood. The Doctor is the only man on the globe that can accurately ascertain the nature of and cure of Consumption. He can accretain the amount of air exhaled, and the amount of air necessary to Inhale, the weakness or strength of the lungs, and whether diseased or not. He can ascertain to a certainty the different kinds of Consumption, and whether the disease is Catarrhal, Lung, Liver, Blood, Kidneys, or any other kind of Consumption, and treats such kind knowing ly, which all other physicians disagree about, by sounding the chest with deafeers, hollow sticks, straws, &c. His advice in the treatment of pulmonary consumption and the uses of the lungs cannot be equalled by any man of any sage. No lady or genileman should neglect to have an examination of their lungs with the Barometer, as a vice can then be given correct and certain, which will counteract predisposition to Consumption and guide them safely on the ocean of time, like the compass to the mariner, whick will add years to their lives. He does not make sick to make well, not tear down to build up again; but from his great skill in doctoring the blood be effects his great cure.

Examination of the Lungs with the Lung Barometer, \$1. Professional advice free. Office 512 Broadway, New-York

HALL'S PALINGENESIA .- All persons troubled with acrofulous humors, blotches on the face, rheumatism, liver complaint, dyspepsia, dropsy, piles, or contiveness, can be effectually cured by using Half's Pailogenesia. It is a pleasant cordial, and an infallible remedy for all diseases arising from imparities of the blood. Sold wholesale and retail at 150 Bowery, a few doors above Broomest.

Dr. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAM-LY FILLS do not gripe, sicken or leave the howels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and re-tall, by A. B. & D. SANDS, 100 Fulton-st. New York. Frice 25 cenus.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE is the only realization of the hopes of all eminent writers, from Galen down to Meamer. It is the first compound ever known to act upon the nervous fluids through the hratic, forcing electricity through the nerves, carrying health and vigor to the whole system. Nothing but fixelf can tell a tithe of its power. Read the thousands of certificates at 410 Greenwich at. Depot, 102 Nassau-st. Si per hottle, \$3 per dozen.

PHILADELPHIA.

Destructive Fire-Coal Trade-Falling of the Assembly Building.
Correspondence of The Tribune.
Philadelphia, Friday, April 4.

This morning, about 6 o'clock, the extensive dyeing establishment of Charles Sacriste, situated on Ham-milton-st near Schuylkill Sixth, and the agricultural implement manufactory of William Beach, adjoining, were de-stroyed by fire. Mr. Sacriste's loss, which is very heavy, is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Beach's loss is \$2,000,

were shipped by the Schuylkill Canal, and Si,122 tims were ransported by the Reading Railroad.

I am much plessed to learn that the report which gained currency yesterday, in regard to the crushing of two or three persons by the falling of the Assembly building, is entirely without foundation. Not a single person was in-

iam Russell, ma'e of brig lanthe, was robbed last n Southwark of his watch, coat and vest. The re-allowing bad company to clap their grappling irons sult of silowing bad company to clap their grappling from upon him.

The Corrow market is firmer in consequence of the favorable advices from Europe, but the sales are limited. Floors is beld firmly at the advance antel systemacy and the recognizare light. Sales of 600 bits standard brands for export at 4 37% 37 bit. The sales of 600 bits standard brands for export at 4 37% 37 bit. The sales of 600 bits standard brands for exportant as 52 ft; with the sales and facey Ohio and Genesses at higher rates. Ray Flooris is firm at 3 50. Coax Maah, has advanced 6 ft; a bot. Sales of 300 bits at 2 55. Prices of Winard are steady at 96207c for red, and 1018/1026 for good and a rame white. Rvs is an demand for distilling at 600 by burbel. Coas is in good demand for shipment, and has advanced A cargo of Southers relies. Rvs is an demand for distilling at 600 by burbel. Coas is in good demand for shipment, and has advanced as 400 by 100 by

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

Madam Rumor sends us another Cuban Revolution by Telegraph this morning-probably one of those newspaper revolutions of which the old lady has doubtless "a few left of the same sort."

The bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad Bridge over Lake Champlain at Rouse's Point passed the Senate yesterday by a Constitutional majority-Ayes 17. We regret to see that two Senators from this City voted against it. We believe the general sentiment of our citizens is in favor of 'the largest liberty' in the construction of Railroads, and that so far from regarding Boston enterprise with jealousy, they admire the energy which constructed the Ogdensburgh Railroad, and hope it will meet a liberal reward.

Connecticut.

MONDAY NEXT determines the Political attitude of Connecticut for the ensuing year, settling the character of her Delegation in the next Congress and a U. S. Senator for six years ensuing. If the Whigs can be induced to act as Whigs, there will be no trouble as to the result; but if they allow themselves to be pitted against each other, as they have lately been in Rhode Island, the issue will be equally disastrous here as there. But of this we have little apprehension. In New-Haven, Bridgeport, Derby and two or three other places directly connected with the South, there will be a few votes coaxed away from the Whig candidates for Congress. Otherwise, we believe the vote will be heavy and a majority of it for the Whig tickets.

-We have one word to say to the Free Soil voters of the Western half of the State. They must see, as clearly as we do, that Messrs. O. S. Seymour and C. M. Ingersoll are to be elected, if at all, by the votes of the Whigs who support them expressly and only because of their devotion to the Fugitive Slave Law and its adjuncts. If Messrs, Butler and Babcock are stricken down, it will be simply and only because they are deemed less supple to the behests of Slavery than their antagonists. Their defeat will be the work of Union and Safety Committees, if accomplished at all. Can the Free Soilers choose to contribute, even indirectly, to such a result? Are they willing to see their Districts represented by men standing on the platform mounted by Messrs. Seymour and Ingersoll? Friends! look to it that in your devotion to the Right you do not render yourselves accomplices to the most fla-

-Whigs of Connecticut now here! go hame we entreat you, To-Day! If you wait till Monday, you may be too late. Your presence at the opening of the polls is needed to animate and strengthen your brethren. Probably less than one hundred votes cast on Monday will determine the character of the Legislature, and so of the U. S. Senator and State Officers. Do not desert the good cause in this hour of its peril! Connecticut Whigs at home! the eyes of the nation are upon you! Let not your brethren be mortified and disheartened! Work now so heartily and harmoniously that we may all rejoice together next Tuesday. All together, Whigs!

The Aggrandizement of Russia. The press of Western Europe and Ame-

rica is accustomed to watch and denounce the progress of Russia toward universal dominion, as manifested in Europe. The skill, patience, firmness and success of Russian diplomacy in that quarter of the world, and the fact that the Czar alone, of all the powers, great or little, has really profited by the last revolution, and that he now virtually rules in Italy and Germany, on the Rhine as well as on the Danube, is repeated and commented on till it is almost wearisome. The universe of Editors, even in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, finds in it a standing subject of dis-

But the growth of Russian power in Asia is a topic which has not yet occupied public attention to any considerable extent, for the reason that the facts have been little known, except to the Government of St. Petersburg itself. Of course that Government, always jealous of publicity, and careful to conceal its movements as far and as long as possible from the world, has taken care to envelop its march in Central Asia in a double obscurity, a design which circumstances have favored. Inhabitedas that vast region is, by nomadic tribes, that have no fixed government, no welldefined territory, and no intercourse with civilized nations, it has not been difficult for Muscovite craft gradually to extend the imperial boundaries into the deserts ranged by these savages, and without waking their jealousy or provoking them into hostilities, to make sure the preparations

for still further aggrandizement. Whether the cabinet of the Autocrat judges the work sufficiently advanced to cast off the mask, or whether the secret is revealed by accident, we do not know, but we have now before us some documents which cast a clear light on the process of ansexation and extension, political and commercial, which has been going on for years, in the country known in our geographies as Independent Tartary. These documents consist of letters from a Polish geologist, whom we judge to be an officer in the Imperial Engineers, employed in seeking for coal beds on the shores of the Sea of Aral, and in the vicinity of the Cas-

pian, and of an account furnished to a Russian periodical by a Russian merchant, of his journey, on business, from Petropavlosk, in the Siberian Department of Omsk, to Tashkend, an important city about midway between the former southern boundary of Siberia and the northern limit of Afghanistan, and between the Sea of Aral and the Chinese dominions.

Take any recent and reliable atlas, and

turning to the map of Asia, you will find

the river Ural laid down as the dividing

line between Russia and Tartary, the towns on that river being Guriew at its mouth. and Uralsk, and Orenburg farther up, where the stream issues from the Ural Mountains, with Orskaia also lying on the river, but still farther to the east among the mountains. All these are frontier towns. From Orskaia the line-on maps sufficiently definite-runs north nearly to 55°, and then to the north-west along the Tobol river till that river forks and the frontier of Siberia begins. Thence it goes southeast to the point (which is disputed,) where it meets the north-western province of Chinese Tartary. Now draw a line from the mouth of the Ural across to head of the Sea of Aral, then down to the mouth of the Sir-Deria or Sir-Sihoun (the ancient laxartes) the western affluent of that sea, then from its mouth to the point where its line bends toward the south, and thence west to the Chinese frontier, and you have the boundary of the Russian Empire in Asia, as we know that it actually was a year ago. The addition includes the entire territory of the Kirghis or Kirguis, a tribe of warlike Tartars some 1,200,000 strong, who have long been partly in Russian pay, and who doubtless saw no reason to object to the building of the line of forts which now extends through their desertsand about half of Kokand, a district occupied by some three millions of Usbecks Tadshiks and Kirguis together. The whole territory a nexed is about a thousand miles long by four hundred broad, and is little known to Europeans. It contains a large proportion of sandy wastes, but a great deal of it must be valuable for grazing. The wealth of the Kirguis consists in herds of camels, horses sheep and goats, for which they find pasturage by moving from place to place. Streams and lakes not yet known to geographers, are frequent, and game of new species is found in abundance. It is a matter of course, that among such a population as these Tartars, when living without restraint, feuds and robberies should constantly be going on. But since the building of the Russian forts, these have disappeared, and the country is now more safe and peaceful than it has been for three centuries. The forts are garrisoned by cossacas, and the trading caravans which go regularly through the region pass in perfect security. The Kirguis find their account is this, for they get their chief income by hiring out their camels to the merchant caravans, which are now larger and more frequent than before. Thus is civilization, or rather the beginning of it, penetrating among the ancient seats of these races, which have more than once poured forth their hordes to affright and subdue the world. The expedition which accompanied the

fficer from whose letters we draw the most important of these facts, set out from Orenburg about the middle of May last. It consisted of 7,000 camels, with 3,500 Kirguis as drivers; 3,500 wagons driven by Bashkir serfs; a corps of some thousand Cossack horsemen, and a body of artillery and infantry, the whole under the command of a General officer, The forces were intended to relieve the garrisons on the route, as well as to escort the expedition. In case coal were discovered, it was intended to put steamers on the Sea of Aral. No coal was found, however, what had been taken for beds of coal on the shore of the sea proving to be a layer of decaying vegetable matter mixed with black earth and partially hardened. The search was not prosecuted at any distance from the shore on the western and northern sides, for fear of some predatory bands reported to be out in that quarter, the expedition having crossed the sea in a small craft without any escort. The explorers arrived at Orenburg on their return in the beginning of November, and expected to undertake the ame search on the Ural River and about the Caspian Sea, where the Imperial Govrnment also desires to establish steam

The journey from Orenburg across the teppes is described as exceedingly monotonous and wearisome. The weather is changeable beyond parallel; at noon the heat sometimes rises to 150° while at night the cold is so piercing as to be almost insupportable. No shade but his tent protects the traveller and the only fuel is the dry dung of camels and horses which is found in abundance. On the 5th of June while the plain was yet burning under the beams of the noonday sun, the expedition was visited by a storm of rain, hail and snow which lasted three hours and covered the earth with a wintry mantle. Of course no fire could be made, nor food cooked till the surface was dry again. Often for great distances water is entirely wanting; elsewhere when found, it is apt to be slimy, brackish and unwholesome. The garrisons in the forts, as well as travellers who are not well provided with necessaries, suffer from scurvy and other diseases

incident to the privations of the country. The trading caravans for Tashkend

Tashkend does not seem yet to be in Russian possession, but as the line of forts is on the river below it, and comes within some seventy miles or so, it cannot fail of being soon annexed; indeed, as a center of commerce it is doubtless a chief object of Russian ambition. It contains about four thousand houses, built in Asiatic fashion' with the close clay walls of their courtyards on the streets, which thus wear a most dreary appearance. The houses are in the rear, and generally have gardens attached to them. There being no pavement, in the Spring the mud is as deep as on a Michigan causeway, and is impassible by vehicles, mounted horses even sinking to the knee. The streets are also very crooked and so narrow that two wagons cannot pass each other. The people live in a manner which is savage rather than barbarous. Glazed windows, tables and chairs are unknown luxuries, and for beds they use coarse carpets spread on the floor. The government is absolutely despotic, and its head, whose title is the Bek, can seize the property of his subjects without giving any other reason than that it is his pleasure. This peculiarity will render the Russian rule welcome to the inhabitants because it will give a greater degree of security to property. From Tashkend caravans start every week for Cashgar, Buchara, Chiva, and other places, taking cloths, plush, cottons, and iron articles of Russian manufacture and distributing them to the most remote regions. In fact, the commerce of Central Asia is already in the hands of Russia. Into Chinese Tartary her traders have opened new routes, now traversed by their caravans to China. Afghanistan already buys Russian wares instead of English. Persia, as is well known, has long been merely a Russian province; and unless England wakes from her sleep and bestirs herself more effectually than ever, it cannot be long before the Musco. vite, peerless alike for cunning and persistence, obtains complete possession of the Oxus, has Chiva and Bucharia perfectly under his control and may establish his frontier posts in the fastnesses of the Hindoo-Coosh and Paropamesan Mountains. The length of time through which Rus

set out from Siberia and take a less

painful though rather longer route .--

sia has pursued the objects she has now so nearly gained, and is so sure of gaining completely, justifies our admiration for her tenacity. It is near fifteen years since she first put the Shah of Persia up to the futile attempt to seize Herat in north-western Afghanistan with a view to render it a center of Russian influence. Then an attempt was made by a Russian expedition under Gen. Perowski to open a passage and take possession of the country be-tween the Caspian Sea and the Aral, but this failed. And now finally the end is gained by taking the route east of the Aral and following the path of the old Mongol and Tartar Conquerors. On that path wen forth Ghengis-Khan, Tamerlane and Babur; under them and their descendants, the Tartars seeking for universal dominion, conquered China, India and the Byzantine Empire, and threatened to overwhelm Europe with their hordes. Christendom

alone they were unable to conquer. Her armies are larger, her courage as des. perate and fanatical, her resources greater. her faith in her destiny more deeply rooted, her wisdom a thousand times shrewder than that of her predecessors in this career, and her commerce a means they did not

Will she succeed where they did, and succeed, too, where they failed? That question the future will answer. For our part we have no anxiety as to the result.

Silver Grayism Illustrated. The meanest Silver Gray sheet except one in our City thus opens:

"The Tribune maliclously announces that the President is displeased with Mr. Webster for leaving his post to travel about the country making electioneering speeches. We have also received 'information from Wessington' that Mr. Webster was about to rettie from the Cabinet, in order to run for the Presidency. Both rumors will do to 'tell to the marines.'

We might have felt bad about this "malicious" imputation (based upon a Telegraphic dispatch in our columns) had not the very meanest and dirtiest of all possible Silver Gray diurnals appeared at the same hour as the above, charged with the following:

Mr. Nathan K. Hall, the Postmaster-General, and Mr. Daniel Webster, the Secretary of State, have gone to the North, where they can observe how the physic works which has been recently administered to some of the Sew-

which has been recently administered to some of the SewAchange in the Cabinet will most likely take place in a
short time. Mr. N ebster will probably go out to run for the
Presidency as it would not look well for him to remain as
Mr Fillmore's Secretary of State and run for the Presidency
at the same time against Mr. Fillmore.
Mr. Corwin has got quite tired of the cares, perplexities
and sideous duties of the Treasury Department, and has
signified his intention to resign the Secretaryship soon and
go home to Otto, where it is understood his family have
already gone for good. Mr. Corwin is too kind-hearted and
smishle to be Secretary of the Treasury. He has not the
heart nor the atten resolve to execute the high and rigid
duty expected of him by the Whig party of the Union. His
forte is in the Senate or a: home in the bosom of the Obio
people.

porte is in the Secate or a. some in the bosom of the Ohio people.

Mr. Sinart's a most amiable Secretary and certainly a decidedly handsome man—and has a pretty wife. He lowes Virginia and Virginians, and the way he appoints the latter to office ought to case them to very highly esteem him. I am laformed that he has given appointments to thirty five Virginians in two bureaus attached to his depa ment alone, in addition to the vast number of Virginians whom he found in office on assuming the seals of the interior Department There are, as I learny, thirty one Virginian in office is the Executive departments here from the little town of Alexandria. -We beg the reader to understand that

we publish the above, (as we did the Telegraphic dispatch aforesaid,) as Washington gossip, to be taken for what it is worth, which we suspect is not much. It is mainly noticeable in that it appears in a most virulent Silver Gray organ.-The writer goes on to slander Messrs. Ewbank and Butterfield, Chiefs of Bureaux at Washington, in the course of which he falsely asserts that to The Tribune Mr. Ewbank has paid public moneys for the publication of an editorial defending him. We beg

eave to inform the gentleman that no editorial in defence of Mr. E. has appeared in this paper that we did not write, and that the pleasure of exposing and lashing his calumniators is sufficient of itself. We never desired nor sought any other pay-

Mr. Brooks's Course on the Fagitive Slave. Law-and Ours.
Mr. James Brooks, Editor of the "New York

Express for the Union," is our immediate Representative in Congress, whom we have twice voted to employ in that capacity. He belonged to the Whig party when we began voting for him, and we trust will come back to that party, though we do not consider his uniting in the Congressional "Pledge" to vote for no man for any responsible office who does not uphold to the letter the whole series of Compromise Measures, including the Fugitive Law, consistent with good faith to his old friends. In fact, we consider it bad treatment on his part to accept the regular Whig nomination for Congress and the votes of Free Soil Whige who knew that he would uphold the 'Adjustment' throughout, but did not know that he would thus proscribe them for a difference of opinion which they had overlooked in his favor, and then sign a "pledge" which virtually cuts himself of from all sympathy with three fourths of the Whigs of the State, including a large portion of his own constituents, and binds him to proscribe and exclude them from office. No: that is not the thing, He has repeatedly asserted that we were some

how favorable to the Fugitive Slave Law in 1850-

which we have as often requested him to retract or prove; but he does neither, only repeating that if we deny it he will try to prove it. Well, sir: we do deny it most emphatically, and request you to hurry up the proof or the retraction. You say we favored "the Compromise bills," which is not the fact. It was the Compromise bill-the one great comprehensive measure admitting California, organizing the Territories, adjusting the Boundary of Texas and paying her Ten Millions of Dollars for a quitelaim to New-Mexico -that we were reluctantly and at a late period constrained to favor, as the best we could get, when we had become convinced that some kind of "Adjustment" would pass, and that if we did not take this we should go farther and fare worse. We thought it a hard enough bargain to give up the Wilmot Proviso and consent to this; but, after Mr. Web ster deserted the Free Soil side, we saw no rational prospect of doing better. We still think that, under the circumstances, the support of that Compromise bill was expedient, and regret that it failed. But all the " Compromise" we assented to was included in that "Omnibus" bill, and did not extend to the Fugitive Slave bill, which was presented as an offset to the Abolition of the District Slave-Trade. Neither of these addenda to the Compromise were necessary to the legal organization and republican government of our Western Territories, to avert the imminent peril of a sectional war respecting the Boundary of Texas, nor for any other urgent purpose. We never advocated them, and now regret the passage of the more material of them. If any one contradicts this, let him show the wherefore!

-And now as to our Representative's 'dodge, on the Fugitive Slave bill. Here is his version o "Now the Congressional history of one of the editors of the Express is of very little importance; but as the editors The Tribune revives the "dodge" story, we expect him!

reprint what is here said on that subject,

reprint what is here said on that subject.

From the Congressional Globe, Feb. 14, 1850.

FUGITIVE SLAVE BILL.

The bill from the Sanate, subtled "An act to amend an act supplementary to the society inc." An act respecting figures from pushes reprinted to the society inc. An act respecting figures from pushes by its title.

Mr. Thompson of Penn obtained the floor. I am about, he said, to move to put this bill upon its passage.

The reading of the bill was called for.

Mr. Thompson, (continuing.) Refore I commence the remarks which I propose to submit, I will ask that the bill may be read.

The bill was accordingly read.

Mr. Thompson then sodiessed the Honse in explanation of the provisions of the bill, and in favor of their adoption as a part of the great plan which had been devised for the cardination of the country.

Mr. Thompson declined.

The spiester, it had not been committed. The nill came up to the

Committed. It had not been committed. The oill came up in the order of oursiness on the Spealer's table.

Mr. Stevens hoped, the said, that his colleague (Mr. Thompson) would not must on the deman for the previous question.

Mr. Thompson desired to be informed whe her his colleague (Mr. Stevens) desired to reply to remarks which he (Mr. T) had made.

Mr. Thompson—Then I will withdraw my demand for the previous

question, if my colleague will renew it.
Mr. Stevens declined to renew it.
Mr. Thompson thereupon declined to withdraw his demand for the
previ nequestion.
Mr. Fewler inquired whether it was in order to move that the bill

be committed?

The Speaker—Not pending the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Goldings appealed to Mr. Thompson to withdraw the demand.

Mr. Thompson oechned.

Mr. Crowell as d that, before the question was taken, be would move that there be a call of the House.

Mr. Brooks appealed to Mr. Thompson to withdraw the demand for the previous question. He (Mr. R.) would renew it.

Mr. Thompson—Does the gentleman desire to say anything against the bill?

the bill?

Mr. Brocks - I do not.

The Speaker, (to Mr. Thompson)—Does the gentleman withdraw
the demand for the previous question?

Mr. Thompson - I do not.

The question then recorred and was taken on the motion of Mr.

Crowell, that there he a call of the House, and was decided in the

Crowell, that there be a call of the House, and was decided in the negative with out a division.

So a call of the fluine was refused.

The question then recurred and was taken on the demand for the previous question, and was decided in the affirmative—Ayes St., Soc. 69, (Mr. Brecks).

So there was a second.

And the question was then on ordering the main question to be taken.

Mr. Evans of Obio asked for the year and nays on ordering the

tion.

ens of Pa (to the Speaker.) Before that question is takes,
for to move that the bill be laid on the table? Mr. Stavens of ra to successful be laid on the table?

The Speaker—That motion is no order.

Mr. Stavens—I move that the bill be laid upon the table, and I sak

Mr. Stevens—I move that the out of and upon the same and the year and age.

Mr. Casey—If the bill be laid upon the table, will it be in order to prove to refer the previous question having been seconded.

The previous question having been seconded.

It will be seen, that Mr. Brooks appealed to Mr. Thompson, (Chairman of the Judiciary Committee,) to withdraw the demand for the previous question, promising to

Mr. B's object was:

1st, To ask if the bill had ever been printed, (it had no been for the House,) and so secure the for reading it.

2d. To ask,—if there was anything in it suspending the
writ of Habes: Corpus, for such was the report; and the re-

2d. To ask,—if there was anything in it suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, for such was the report; and the report had color, from the state of the vote in the Senate.—(Mr. B. had never seen the bill, even in manuscript, to read it, till it was taken up in the House.)

Nevertheless on the question, to lay the bill on the table, (ayes and mays.) the vote was yeas 67, noes 113.—(Brooks.)

The question recurring; shall the main question be now pull fif. Brooks voted "No."

But the main question being ordered, and the question being, on ordering the bill to a third reading (ayes and noes.) Mr. Brooks in his seat did not vote.

The question then recurring on the passage of the Bill, Mr. Root moved a call of the House, and the question being on the call (ayes and noes.) ayes 119, noes 105, file ooks.)

The question then recurring upon the demand for the previous question, Mr. Brooks voted no; but the previous question being ordered, and the main question. Shall the Bill pass (ayes and noes.) ayes 119, noes 76, Mr. Brooks in his seat, did not vote.

So on this bill, the syes and xoes having been ordered four times, Mr. Brooks is recorded twice,—and on all the other questions, but the third reading and final passage, be voted as if the line, and this is the "ood ging."

These records dhelose this fact that Mr. Brooks by refusing to lay the Fuglitive Slave Bill on the table, was willing to vote for some bill—and other facts show that, as is had not been given time even to read this bill, he was it its dilemma:

1st Of either voting for a bill he had never read or head read save in the confusion from the Clerk's table.

Or 2d Of breaking his faith by voting against one of the series of the Compromise Bills he had nownless to ge for—and that the only one which stipulated to do something in the North, for the admission of Galfornia, and the series of the Compromise Bills he had promise to ge for—and that the only one which stipulated to do something in the North, for the admission of Galfornia, and the series of the Com pamphlet, as follows:

A member of the House asserts that he saw Messes. Phonic as Brocks run out of the House!

- Our readers have thus before them Mr. Brooks's explanation of his 'dodge,' so called. How does it look? He could not but know that this bill vitally af-How does it look?

fected the liberty and safety of thousands of his countrymen; he had heard that it suspended the precious right of Habeas Corpus, which the Con-